

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 855

Washington, D. C.

October 11, 1941

OPM WILL SELECT DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FROM RANKS OF CANNERS

Names to be Chosen from Fruit, Vegetable and Fish Branches of the Industry

The Office of Production Management is sending to fruit, vegetable, and fish canners a ballot for the nomination of a panel from which will be selected a Defense Advisory Committee representative of these branches of the industry. The Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture have advised OPM that they also will consult with this committee in connection with problems in their respective fields.

Functions of the committee are described in a letter transmitting the ballot, which states: "The committee will eventually be called upon for advice in such fields as the development of programs for the allocation of increases in capacity to insure adequate supplies for defense agencies and civilian population; the development of programs of allocation of strategic metals and materials for their most efficient utilization in the production of canned foods; and the development of programs for the most efficient use of available materials based upon a study of the supply and demand situation with respect to canned fruits, vegetables, and fish. Its use for such purposes has been cleared with the Attorney General of the United States."

The committee will have about 18 members and will be so constituted as to be representative of the three groups—fruits, vegetables, and fish—and on the basis of geographical distribution, size, and membership or non-membership in trade associations. On this basis, a committee of 18 would have four fruit, twelve vegetable, and two fish canners; four members located in the East, five in the Midwest, seven in the West, and two in the South; six large, six medium, and six small size companies; 15 association and three non-association members.

Because of the important work that the committee will be called upon to perform, and the need for its early selection, all canners are urged to make out their ballots and mail them promptly in the return envelope which accompanies each ballot.

Following is the text of the letter which is going to the canners, along with a reproduction of the general form of the ballot:

The Office of Production Management wishes to establish formally a Defense Advisory Committee in the canning field which will be fully representative of that section of the industry engaged in the production of canned fruits, vegetables and fish. It is, therefore, desirable that the industry committee have a personnel so constituted as to comply with the following requirements:

I. Adequate representation of those engaged in the different phases of this section of the industry, viz—fruits, vegetables, fish.

II. Representation by geographical areas—East, Midwest, West and South.

III. Representation by large, medium and small units.

IV. Representation by members and non-members of trade associations.

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It is intended to appoint a committee of about 18 members. On that basis the representation in the different categories noted above should be as follows:

Products—Fruits 4, Vegetables 12, Fish 2
Geographical—East 4, Midwest 5, West 7, South 2
Unit Size—Large 6, Medium 6, Small 6
Association Membership—Association 15, Non-Association 3

For the purpose of enabling the industry to select a panel from which such a committee can be chosen, this letter is being sent to all canners of fruits, vegetables and fish of whom we have record. A ballot is attached on which we request you to make nominations for the committee. Kindly follow the instructions on the ballot carefully and so far as possible indicate the categories of your nominees by entering the proper symbol in the space provided for that purpose. Opportunity on the ballot is provided for 18 nominations but you may nominate not more than 36 by attaching a supplementary list to the ballot. The Office of Production Management will endeavor to select the committee from among

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GOVERNMENT FOOD PURCHASING

Navy Asks Corn Offers; Army Wants Spinach, Meats, Milk; FSCC, Peaches and Peas

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has invited bids for opening October 28 on 6,892,000 pounds of Extra Standard canned corn for deliveries at various naval depots in the following quantities:

South Boston, Mass., 259,000 pounds; Brooklyn, N. Y., 331,000 pounds; Sewell's Point, Va., 3,496,000 pounds; San Diego, Calif., 1,150,000 pounds; and San Francisco, Calif., 1,656,000. The Navy reserves the right to make awards for these total quantities or specified proportions of them, as shown in the bid-form. Bidders are asked to indicate whether they are offering spots or futures. The goods are to be delivered f.o.b. cars at or near contractor's works.

The Army, with the issuance of several new invitations, is continuing its program of central purchases of large

quantities of canned meat products. Three opening dates for bids on these items have been issued by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, as follows:

October 14—500,004 6-pound cans of domestic-pack corned beef with an alternative bid of South American-pack, same quantity.

October 16—180,000 2-pound cans of pork sausage and 50,004 6-pound cans of dried beef.

October 24—399,984 24-ounce and 436,368 5-pound 8-ounce cans, corned beef; 375,000 6-pound cans, pork luncheon meat; 999,984 1-pound 8-ounce cans, Vienna style sausage; 111,108 6-pound 12-ounce cans, meat and vegetable hash (Army Field Ration C, Unit M-2); 857,136 28-ounce cans, meat and vegetable stew (Army Field Ration C, Unit M-3); and 124,992 pounds of dry salt-cured bacon in 12-pound cans. The invitations to bid specified that one-half of each of these products is for domestic and the other half for overseas shipment.

Bids on canned Fancy spinach also have been invited and will be opened at Chicago, October 31. The bid-form asks for 62,500 dozen No. 10's with 226,800 dozen 2½'s as an alternative bid.

On October 13 bids are to be opened at Chicago on 260,240 dozen 14½-ounce and 750 dozen No. 10 cans of evaporated milk.

The United States Marine Corps, Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C., will open bids October 17 on the following canned products of which specified quantities are to be delivered to Marine Barracks in Philadelphia, Pa., and Quantico, Va.:

Apples, Fancy, 130,000 lbs., No. 10 cans; applesauce, 30,000 lbs., 10's; beans, with pork and tomato sauce, 2,000 cases, 20-oz. cans; string beans, Fancy, 160,000 lbs., 10's; beets, Fancy, 60,000 lbs., 10's; catsup, 1,600 cases, 10's; assorted fruit jams, 100,000 lbs., 8-lb. cans; sweet potatoes, Fancy, 35,000 lbs., 10's; pumpkin, Fancy, 15,000 lbs., 10's; string beans, Fancy, 60,000 lbs., 10's; cranberry sauce, 5,000 lbs., 10's; and small quantities of corned beef, dried beef, pork luncheon meat, red kidney beans, fruit cocktail, currant jelly, olives, orange juice, pickles, and salmon.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced on October 6 that it contemplates the purchase of canned freestone and yellow clingstone peaches, either halves or slices, in No. 2, No. 2½, and No. 10 cans. Offers for the sale of peaches must be in the hands of the Corporation on October 20 and acceptances will be made on October 22. No sugar or tinplate drawback will be allowed on peaches exported by the Corporation.

The Corporation also has announced that offers for the sale of boned chicken in one-pound cans may be submitted up to noon of each Wednesday beginning with October 15 and closing with December 31. Acceptances will be made each Friday; but acceptances for less than carlots will be based on l.c.l. freight rates, while acceptances of lots aggregating a carlot or more will be on the basis of carlot rates.

Another new announcement of the FSCC states that purchases of canned peas again are contemplated. Offers were invited on October 8 for the sale of No. 2 and No. 10 can sizes in B and C grades for delivery beginning October 27 and ending November 30. The offers, which may be for any quantity, must be in the hands of the Corporation by October 21 for acceptance not later than October 23.

Included in the following table of Department of Agriculture purchases of canned foods during the past week are the first purchases of snap beans, beets, and carrots that have been announced. Cumulative totals of canned purchases since March 15 also are shown in the table.

TOTAL PURCHASES—CANNED COMMODITIES		
	Oct. 3-Oct. 10	Mar. 15-Oct. 10
Fruits:	Cases	Cases
Apricots.....	.....	135,284
Grapefruit.....	.....	308,418
Grapefruit juice.....	.....	643,200
Peaches.....	.....	272,086
Pears.....	.....	718,258
Pineapple.....	.....	5,000
Prunes.....	.....	654,851
Vegetables:		
Beans, snap.....	9,866	9,866
Beets.....	14,500	14,500
Carrots.....	20,000	20,000
Tomatoes—		
Spots.....	93,000	1,645,661
Futures.....	.....	2,679,040
Tomato paste.....	.....	69,600
Tomato puree.....	.....	45,000
Peas.....	.....	57,000
Potatoes.....	.....	299,200
Fish:		
Species not specified—		
Spots.....	53,755	1,467,269
Futures.....	167,000	1,854,700
Others:		
Chicken, boneless.....	.....	*52,800
Field Ration, type C.....	.....	*1,119,996
Milk, evaporated.....	533,000	7,255,500
Pork.....	*10,011,980	*146,228,232
Pork and beans.....	.....	1,087,298

* Pounds.

OPM WILL SELECT COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 6713)

those at the top of the list by number of votes received but reserves the right, in the interest of obtaining a truly representative committee, of adding additional names to the list in each category.

The Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture have informed us that they also would like to consult with this committee in connection with problems in their respective fields, and the committee's responsibilities will be extended accordingly.

Panel Nomination Ballot for Defense Advisory Committee in the

Fruit, Vegetable and Fish Canning Industry

Name	Company	Address	Category
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(This space for list of 18 nominees.)

Please indicate to the best of your ability which subdivision of the following four classes each of your nominees represents. For this purpose enter the appropriate symbols in column marked "Category."

- (A-1) Fruits (A-2) Vegetables (A-3) Fish
(B-1) East (B-2) Midwest (B-3) West (B-4) South
(C-1) Large (C-2) Medium (C-3) Small
(D-1) Association members (D-2) Non-members

Ballot cast by
(Company)

(Name of official and title) (Address)

CONGRESS SUMMARY

House Acts Favorably on Property-Seizure, RFC Loan Authority and Lend-Lease Bills

The House gave its approval this week to three important defense measures by adopting and sending to the President the conference report on the property-seizure bill, passing a \$1,500,000,000 increase in the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and passing a new lend-lease appropriation totaling \$5,985,000,000. The House Committee on Banking and Currency planned to terminate the hearings on price control legislation this week and move to executive consideration of the subject. The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be submitted to the House within the next two weeks.

Representative Gore of Tennessee, a member of the House Banking Committee, introduced on Monday a new price control bill embodying views similar to those of Bernard Baruch, who was chairman of the old War Industries Board. Mr. Gore's bill would establish a ceiling on wholesale prices, services, labor, and dwelling accommodations based on the period from October 6, 1941 to October 12, 1941, except that in the case of the sale by farmers of agricultural commodities in the form customarily marketed, the ceiling in no case would be less than the parity price determined according to law by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill also would establish an Office of Inflation Control under the direction of an administrator empowered under certain circumstances to exempt articles, services, labor, and dwelling accommodations from the mandatory ceilings established by the measure. Other provisions of the bill grant the administrator authority to establish ceilings not fixed by the proposal, set up the methods of procedure to be followed by the administrator, and provide for review and enforcement.

Senator Taft of Ohio likewise has offered views divergent with those set out in the Administration bill. The Taft proposal was submitted on Thursday and referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. It would provide for a board of five members empowered to fix prices, margins, and commissions whenever the President proclaims that the price of any commodity is or threatens to be in excess of the price on July 29, 1941. Before the board acts a hearing must be granted those affected. However, a price administrator appointed by the board, would be empowered to issue temporary orders effective while the board conducts its hearings.

This substitute measure would terminate on July 1, 1943. It would prohibit the fixing of a maximum price on agricultural commodities below the parity price or market price on July 29, 1941. No compulsory power to fix wages is contained in the proposal; but it directs government agencies to pursue a general policy of stabilizing wages at a level corresponding to the level of commodity prices.

The provisions of the administration's price control bill were summarized in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 9, 1941.

The property-seizure bill, as finally approved by Congress, is analyzed in the adjacent column on this page.

Of the \$5,985,000,000 Lend-lease appropriation, \$1,000,000,000 will be allocated to the Department of Agriculture to supply Great Britain with foodstuffs under purchases made and commitments entered into up to February 28, 1942.

According to the testimony of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard before the House Appropriations subcommittee, almost one-third of the billion-dollar total is for pork products, including pork, cured pork, canned pork, and lard. It is hoped, the Secretary said, that the British may be supplied with some 1½ billion pounds of pork and lard in 1942.

Another one-third will be expended for dairy products and eggs. In 1942, the Secretary told the subcommittee, it is planned to supply the United Kingdom with products made from some 4½ to 5 billion pounds of milk and with about 500 million dozen eggs.

In connection with other products—including tobacco, cotton, and a number of vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables—the billion dollar total contemplates only amounts which must actually be paid out by February 28, 1942, the Secretary reported, since they represent products "of which we do have large stocks on hand, and of which we do not have to make advance requests for an expansion in production in order to meet the total requirements."

The Secretary reported to the subcommittee that in the first five and a half months of Lend-lease operations about 420,000 long tons of farm products had been shipped and that the rate of shipment had reached the figure of 200,000 tons a month. Items sent in largest quantity include evaporated milk, cheese, canned tomatoes, starch, lard, dried beans, dried fruit, corn, and pork.

The following table, showing the proposed use of the appropriation for agricultural products for the United Kingdom, was released by the House Appropriations Committee when the bill was reported:

Dairy products.....	\$191,700,000
Meat and fish.....	330,600,000
Eggs.....	170,200,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	43,900,000
Cereals, etc.....	25,900,000
Vitamins and fruit juices.....	13,100,000
Tobacco.....	51,700,000
Cotton.....	47,000,000
Supplies for Near East.....	32,800,000
Miscellaneous items.....	93,100,000
Total.....	1,000,000,000

PROPERTY SEIZURE BILL APPROVED**President's Authority Limited to Requisitioning War Equipment and Supplies**

With House approval of the second conference report on the property seizure bill, authorizing the President to requisition or commandeer equipment and supplies needed for national defense, the bill has been sent to the Chief Executive for his signature. The Senate previously had approved the report. Action of the House ended several months of controversy between House and Senate over certain provisions of the bill.

The authority conferred upon the President in the bill as finally enacted is much more restricted than that originally proposed early in June. The original bill would have authorized the President to requisition any kind of property, without limitation, which could in any way, directly or indirectly,

be used for national defense. As finally enacted, the Executive's authority is limited to requisitioning

"military or naval equipment, supplies, or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation of such equipment, supplies or munitions"

when these articles are needed for national defense.

Moreover, this power of requisition can be exercised only when the President determines that the need for the articles is immediate and impending and such as will not admit of delay or resort to other sources of supply, and that all means of obtaining the property, other than requisition, have been exhausted. The bill contains the further limitation that the President may not requisition or require the registration of any firearms possessed by any individual for his personal protection or sport, and that he may not requisition

"any machinery or equipment which is in actual use in connection with any operating factory or business and which is necessary to the operation of such factory or business."

The powers conferred upon the President by the bill may be exercised only during the present national emergency declared by the President and prior to June 30, 1943.

Whenever property is requisitioned under the bill, the President is required to pay fair and just compensation for the property, and the bill provides that the President shall determine fair and just compensation on the basis of fair market value. If the owner of the property is not satisfied with the compensation offered to him, he may accept 50 per cent of the compensation and file a suit in the Court of Claims or in a district court for such additional amount as he deems to be due. Whenever property which has been requisitioned by the United States is no longer needed, the President may return it to the owner, if the owner desires to have it returned and will pay the fair value of the property at the time of its return to him.

Finally, the bill requires the President to submit to Congress not less than once each six months, a report of property requisitioned under the Act.

Woman's Publication Features Canned Foods

Two features in the November issue of the *Woman's Home Companion* give outstanding emphasis to canned foods and furnish an excellent example of cooperation between the magazine and the National Cannery Association. The "Food Calendar" page is devoted to canned foods, with Miss Marjorie Black of the Association's Home Economics Division presented in illustration and text as the guest star. Katherine Smith of the staff and Miss Black prepared the suggestions used on the page, which is edited by Mrs. Nell B. Nichol, field editor. Further references to canned foods are found in an article "Our Daily Food," prepared to cooperate with the national nutrition program, and appearing elsewhere.

These features will be found on pages 68, 69, and 85 of the publication which is scheduled for the newsstands by the end of next week.

Home Economics Exhibits at Health Meeting

The Home Economics Division will exhibit its publications at the American Public Health Association Annual Meeting to be held in Atlantic City from October 11 through 17. This will be the first time that the Division has had an exhibit at this meeting.

Majorie H. Black and Katherine R. Smith will have charge of the booth at the Auditorium.

Minimum Wage Rates for Evaporated Milk

Minimum wage rates applicable to the evaporated milk industry and containing geographical differentials have been established by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Minimums of 50 cents an hour in the States of Washington, Oregon and California; 40 cents an hour in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio; and 32½ cents an hour in all other States will become effective November 3. These minimum wages apply only to employees engaged in supplying evaporated milk under a government contract within the scope of the Walsh-Healey Act.

Unsold Stocks of Canned Salmon

Unsold stocks of canned salmon on September 30, 1941, amounted to 1,470,033 actual cases, as compared with 1,624,243 cases in cannery hands on September 30, 1940, according to statistics compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported the total 1941 salmon pack at 6,831,310 standard cases, as of September 27, 1941, compared with 5,022,157 cases on September 28, 1940.

The 1941 figures on unsold stocks are based on reports from 87 companies canning 99 per cent of the pack and the 1940 figures are based on reports from 80 firms canning 99 per cent of that pack. The following table presents details on unsold stocks:

Grades or Varieties	Tails (1 pound)	Flats (1 pound)	Halves (8 dozen)	Total Sept. 30, 1941	Total Sept. 30, 1940
Chinooks or Kings:	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Fancy Red.....	2,990	3,972	26,070	33,032	70,492
Standard.....	4,706	5,832	32,505	43,043	34,325
Pale.....	11,468	4,956	10,270	26,694	18,088
White.....	2,009	45	2,284	5,028	6,426
Puget Sound Sockeyes.....		5,477	32,525	38,002	49,552
Alaska Reds.....	133,753	9,084	3,523	146,360	465,923
Cohos, Silvers, Med;					
Reds.....		1,715	9,706	*11,421	232,929
Pinks.....	1,042,087	321	7,923	1,050,931	651,478
Chums.....	101,261		2,138	103,399	86,557
Bluebacks.....			7,975	7,975	632
Steelheads.....			4,148	4,148	7,841
Total.....	1,299,564	31,402	139,067	1,470,033	1,624,243

* Note—This does not include Coho tails.

Macaroni Standards Hearing Postponed to Nov. 3

The Federal Security Agency has announced that hearings on identity standards for macaroni, spaghetti, and related products will commence at 10 a. m., November 3, in Room 1039, South Bldg., U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a second postponement of the hearings, last set for October 6.

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Results of Idaho Breeding and Control Studies on Beans, Tomatoes and Peas

Since establishment of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station in 1892, agricultural research has been organized, developed, and expanded to meet the needs of farmers of the State. Investigations now are conducted not only in laboratories, greenhouses and on the 750-acre farm of the home station at Moscow, but also on the branch farms at Aberdeen, Caldwell, Sandpoint, Teton, and Parma, and in cooperative tests with farmers in every agricultural Idaho county. Nearly all of the many research projects have been undertaken at the request of Idaho farmers through the Extension Service, or farmer organizations. Results of investigations of the past year are reviewed in the current report of the station.

Of special interest to canners is the work being done at this station on development of disease-resistant varieties of beans; breeding of tomato varieties resistant to curly top; control of pea weevil with rotenone, and study of the near-wilt disease of peas and causes for low germination in seed peas.

BREEDING BEANS FOR DISEASE RESISTANCE

Besides having developed Great Northern U. I. 15, and Pinto types resistant to curly top and common bean mosaic, station plant breeders are working to produce mosaic-resistant strains of commercially important types of garden beans. In this group the refugee type wax and green podded selections have shown complete resistance to curly top and common bean mosaic and will be given further tests. Several hundred promising selections of various types have been grown in the greenhouse each winter, and all selections were inoculated with the virus of common bean mosaic.

CURLY TOP RESISTANT TOMATOES

Breeding studies are being conducted to obtain a tomato variety resistant to the curly top virus. A wild South American species, apparently resistant to the curly top virus, is being used in this work. Certain of the progenies resulting from hybrids between this wild species and the cultivated tomato were subjected to curly top without becoming diseased

The Association's Raw Products Bureau calls attention to the expansion of its service, begun in this issue of the LETTER, in furnishing currently available information on matters relating to crop production. In view of the recently-announced government plans calling for increased output of many canned foods in 1942, it becomes more important than ever that canners utilize all available information on improved methods of crop production and pest control. Canners will find it advantageous to maintain complete files of the LETTER so as to have the information readily available. Upon request from members, the Association will be glad to place the names of their fieldmen and others associated with crop production on the mailing list for the INFORMATION LETTER.

when grown at Buhl. These are being used in further breeding.

PEA WEEVIL CONTROL WITH ROTENONE

Rotenone, as a pea weevil control material, was demonstrated under field conditions on a large scale during 1939 and 1940. This material already had been used successfully for canning peas where the value of the crop was relatively high, but had not been extensively used in the control of weevil in seed peas. During 1939, a control of 54 per cent of the weevil in all of the peas of the territory was obtained. In fields where proper dusting was done, excellent control was obtained.

Dusting was generally adopted during the 1940 crop season with results exceeding those achieved during 1939. Approximately 350 tons of dust containing 1 per cent rotenone were used in the Palouse area that year for weevil control.

PEA DISEASES STUDIED

Pea disease investigations have dealt mainly with the near-wilt disease and poor germination in peas. Several selections from a Wisconsin Perfection-Rogers K cross were tested for their reaction to near-wilt on a naturally infested field in Wisconsin. Some of the selections exhibited considerably more resistance than their susceptible parent, Wisconsin Perfection; one selection was superior to the others for type.

Studies of the possible cause of certain cases of low pea seed germination show that bacteria usually are associated with these non-germinating seeds. Investigations are under way to determine what role these bacteria play with regard to germination of pea seed.

Reference: Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow.

Use of Derris Powder for Tomato Blight

An observation, supported by circumstantial evidence, has been made that the addition of derris powder to several copper sprays and one copper dust improved control of early blight on tomatoes over that shown by the same copper materials used alone. While this observation seems in conflict with data showing reduction of efficiency of copper fungicides by addition of derris, the contradiction may be more apparent than real, since in the case discussed the improvement in control of early blight is apparently related to control of flea beetle. These insects may promote disease infection by dissemination of spores and by wounds in the tissues made in feeding. The copper compounds used were bordeaux mixture, copper oxychloride, tribasic copper sulphate, red cuprous oxide, and yellow cuprous oxide.

Reference: Plant Disease Reporter, Sept. 1, 1941. U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Relation of Flea Beetle Control to Control of *A. solani* on Tomatoes".

Mahrle Appointed to OPM Food Staff

Kenneth Mahrle of the National Can Company has been appointed by the Office of Production Management as a canned food consultant. He will serve with J. Howard Hamilton in the canned and dehydrated food unit of the Division of Purchases.

Canning Crop Conditions as of October 1

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition and progress of crops for canning on October 1 shows that since the last report on September 15, indicated production of tomatoes, cabbage for kraut and beets has increased. A decrease in indicated production was shown for green lima beans. Detailed comparisons follow:

Product	Sept. 15 Tons	Oct. 1 Tons
Tomatoes	2,489,000	2,563,500
Kraut	180,000	180,800
Beets	102,000	109,200
Lima Beans	36,890	36,140

SIMPLIFICATION FOR DEFENSE

Commerce Department Loans Staff Men to OPM to Strengthen Conservation Program

Resources and manpower of the Department of Commerce are being added by Secretary Jesse Jones to the Government's program for conserving essential materials and labor in the interest of national defense. The program provides for simplification of manufactured products and utilization of substitute materials, through cooperation of two Government agencies—the Office of Production Management and the Department of Commerce—and industry in general.

To assist in the organization and development of the program under the auspices of OPM, Secretary Jones has approved the transfer of two department specialists to the new organization, both members of the staff of the National Bureau of Standards—E. W. Ely, Chief of the Division of Simplified Practice and Robert A. Martino of the Bureau's codes and specifications section. The Secretary also designated Robert F. Martin, Chief of the Division of Industrial Economy of the Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as liaison officer between the Department and other defense agencies in this field.

In announcing the program, Secretary Jones said:

"There is no intention of acting arbitrarily with regard to simplification. Recourse will be had to democratic conference-table methods by which any industry affected by the program will be fully represented, together with the participating Government agencies. Therefore, we bespeak the wholehearted cooperation of industry, and we are confident that it will be forthcoming."

Under the procedure worked out, interested groups in industry may initiate simplification projects. However, OPM and the Department of Commerce may also originate projects. Simplified practice recommendations will be worked out in general conferences in which industry, OPM and other participating Government agencies will be represented. As is in the past, the National Bureau of Standards will be instrumental in developing the methods of procedure to expedite the completion of projects, with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce acting as a liaison between Government and industry.

One of the first steps under the program was the issuance

October 10, by Under Secretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor, of an invitation by letter to representatives of the glass container industry asking them to cooperate with the Department and OPM in a schedule of simplification and standardization of sizes, shapes and capacities.

In full accord with the general program to reduce the number of styles and sizes in the interests of national defense, Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold in a letter to Under Secretary Taylor wrote:

I concur fully in the proposition that the more general adoption of "Simplified Practice," as developed by the National Bureau of Standards in cooperation with various industries, would constitute an important aid to national defense.

I am also in accord with your well-considered program to encourage and stimulate manufacturers and others affected to exchange with you constructive suggestions concerning simplification and its relation to conservation of scarce materials and other industrial items, standardization, specifications, unification of specifications, and substitute materials.

In my view, continued adherence to the specific purpose of simplification will not raise any question under the Federal antitrust laws.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of tomatoes, green peas, spinach and of citrus fruits on the fresh market for the week ending October 4, 1941, were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1940, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Oct. 4, 1940	Oct. 4, 1941	Sept. 27, 1941	Oct. 4, 1940	Oct. 4, 1941
Beans, snap and lima.....	19	20	4	4,162	3,814
Tomatoes.....	586	537	454	19,599	16,790
Green peas.....	80	74	58	5,608	5,246
Spinach.....	9	2	21	5,934	5,367
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	638	687	614	35,829	36,506
Imports competing indirectly.....	67	93	75	251	360
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	1,974	1,899	1,889	155,987	169,858
Imports.....	19	71	46	274	334
Others, domestic.....	4,071	4,822	4,368	58,370	86,922

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